心脏增大外压食管致磁控胶囊内镜滞留 1 例

摘要:目的分析食管狭窄致磁控胶囊内镜滞留患者的临床特点及辅助检查结果。探讨患者食管狭窄的原因。**方法**回顾分析中国医学科学院阜外医院消化内科收治的1例食管狭窄致磁控胶囊内镜滞留患者临床资料。**结果** 16岁女性患者,发作性胸闷、憋气1月来诊。既往扩张型心肌病(可能性大)。影像学检查提示食管中上段狭窄,心脏明显增大,左心增大为著。**结论**心脏增大压迫食管导致食管狭窄从而发生磁控胶囊内镜滞留的情况临床少见,且发生食管异物滞留会给患者造成极大风险。检查前充分利用影像学检查或探路胶囊等手段可以降低磁控胶囊内镜滞留风险。

关键词:磁控胶囊内镜:食管滞留:心脏增大;

One case of Magnetically Controlled Capsule Endoscopy retention caused by cardiac enlargement

Abstract: Objective The clinical characteristics and auxiliary examination results of a patient with magnetically controlled capsule endoscopy retention caused by esophageal stenosis were analyzed. Explore the causes of esophageal stenosis admitted to Department of Gastroenterology of Fuwai Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, were reviewed.Results A 16-year-old female patient had sudden chest tightness and breath holding for 1 month. Previous dilated cardiomyopathy (more likely). Imaging showed that the upper esophagus was narrow, the heart increased enlarged and the left heart enlargement was the most pronounced.Conclusion Cardiac enlargement and compression of the esophagus causes esophageal stenosis and magnetically controlled capsule endoscopy retention is clinically rare, and the occurrence of esophageal retention will cause great risk to patients. Making full use of imaging examination or exploration capsule before examination can reduce the risk of endoscopic retention.

Keywords: Magnetically Controlled Capsule Endoscopy; Esophageal Retention; Cardiac Enlargement;

心脏增大是指心房和(或)心室增大,从而心脏形状发生改变。心脏增大 是常见的临床表现,主要见于各种类型的心功能不全或心力衰竭、缺血性心脏 病、心肌炎、心肌病、高血压性心脏病及营养不良等。目前临床上公认心功能 较差患者进行普通胃镜检查风险极大,只有当检查的有用性超过危险性时才可施行。磁控胶囊内镜的出现解决了临床这一难题。磁控胶囊内镜滞留是该项检查的主要风险之一。我们诊治了1例心脏外压食管致磁控胶囊内镜滞留患者,具体情况如下:

1. 病例资料

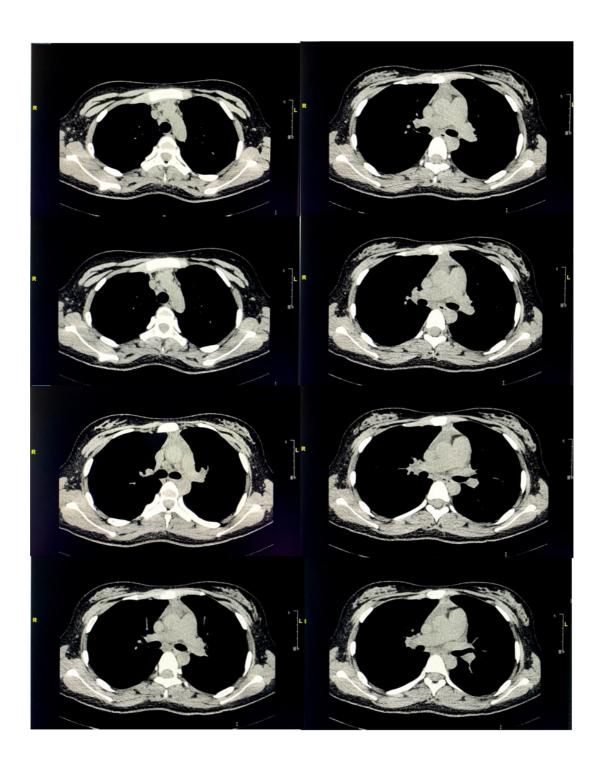
患者女性,16岁,因"发作性胸闷、憋气1月"于2022年8月收治于X院。患者在X院行心血管疾病治疗期间,诉无明显诱因出现间断剑突下绞痛,持续数分钟,多于夜间发作,坐起后可缓解,偶伴恶心。无其他部位放射痛,无腹胀、反酸,无吞咽困难,无发热。自发病以来,患者精神、睡眠尚可,食欲不佳,近1月内体重下降5公斤,大小便正常。既往心力衰竭原因待查,扩张型心肌病(可能性大),主动脉瓣轻度关闭不全,二尖瓣中度关闭不全,三尖瓣轻度关闭不全,心功能IV级(NYHA分级)。血常规示白细胞18.28*10°/l,以中性粒细胞增多为主,中性粒细胞绝对值13.35*10°/l,红细胞4.30*10°/l,血红蛋白128g/l,血小板198*10°/l。腹部超声示胆囊壁局部增厚、毛糙,胆囊局部周边微量积液,盆腔积液。肝脏、胰腺、脾脏未见明显异常。初步考虑为胆囊炎可能性大。给予禁食、补液、抗感染、抑制胃酸、保护胃黏膜等治疗,症状无明显缓解。为进一步了解患者胃部及小肠情况,并考虑患者心功能较差,行普通胃镜检查风险大,故行磁控胶囊内镜检查。

患者行磁控胶囊内镜检查,吞服磁控胶囊内镜过程顺利,而后出现磁控胶囊内镜滞留于食管。在滞留早期我们曾尝试让患者饮水、走动,促进磁控胶囊内镜进入胃腔,但经过4小时努力,磁控胶囊内镜仍然滞留于食管。我们认真分析磁控胶囊内镜实时图像,考虑食管狭窄导致磁控胶囊内镜滞留食管可能性大。为解决磁控胶囊内镜滞留问题,在心血管内科医师、麻醉科医师协助下,备好抢救药品,在严密心电监护的情况下,我们对患者实施急诊胃镜检查,胃镜示食管上段见磁控胶囊内镜,食管距门齿 25-30cm 黏膜光滑,管腔狭窄,内镜稍用力尚可通过,从磁控胶囊内镜边缘继续进镜至胃腔观察,贲门开闭自然,齿状线清晰,胃底体黏膜见片状充血,遂使用圈套器套住磁控胶囊内镜送至胃腔(见图1),过程顺利,检查过程中患者轻度恶心,粗略观察胃腔、胃角、胃窦黏膜光滑,幽门圆,开放好,十二指肠未见明显异常。检查后随访患者,患者于检查后顺利排出磁控胶囊内镜。

为明确食管狭窄原因,查看患者已有医学资料,患者二维心脏大血管超声提示心脏射血分数 24%,左心增大(左房前后径 44mm,左室舒张末期内径 68mm,收缩末期内径 61mm),右房室饱满(右心室前后径 27mm),室间隔及左室壁变薄,室壁运动弥漫性减低,室壁收缩增厚率明显减低,右室游离壁运动减低;心脏磁共振提示左房、左室增大,以左室增大为著(左房前后径*左右径 42mm*70mm,左室横径 70mm);胸部电子计算机断层扫描(见图 2)提示食管中上段狭窄,心脏明显增大,左心增大为著。结合以上资料,考虑食管狭窄的原因为左心增大外压食管。







2.讨论

磁控胶囊内镜对胃部病变的诊断准确度和传统普通胃镜高度一致。据临床研究显示,磁控胶囊内镜和传统普通胃镜检查结果一致率为87%-98%^[1,2]。且相比于传统普通胃镜,磁控胶囊内镜具有安全、舒适、无需麻醉、无交叉感染等诸多优点。磁控胶囊内镜的出现对于基础病情严重,不能耐受普通胃镜检查的患者来说是一大福音。因此近年来磁控胶囊内镜广泛应用于国内外临床工作中,成为胃肠疾病筛查的重要技术。

磁控胶囊内镜滞留是磁控胶囊内镜检查的主要并发症之一[3]。当磁控胶囊 内镜在消化道内停留时间超过2周或者是磁控胶囊内镜必须要通过药物、内镜 或是手术方法才可取出时称为磁控胶囊内镜滞留。据统计,磁控胶囊内镜滞留 大多出现在小肠,滞留在小肠的发生率为1.4%-3%[46],其原因有非甾体抗炎药 引起的炎症瘢痕性狭窄、小肠肿瘤四以及克罗恩病等[4,8]。当然,磁控胶囊内镜 滞留在上消化道的情况也不少见。磁控胶囊内镜滞留在食管, 其原因包括食管 憩室、嗜酸性粒细胞食管炎以及食管溃疡的等器质性病变。幽门狭窄或梗阻 [10]、十二指肠憩室[11]也是磁控胶囊内镜滞留原因。磁控胶囊内镜滞留情况虽发 生率低,但一旦发生该情况时,患者大多无明显的临床症状。患者发生磁控胶 囊内镜滞留时出现临床症状的时间长短不一,随滞留时间的延长,由此引起的 消化道梗阻或穿孔的风险显著增加[12,13]。针对磁控胶囊内镜滞留问题,在患者 症状较轻,病情较平稳时,可尝试利用药物或内镜[14,15]解决:若出现明显出血 或肠梗阻时则考虑早期外科手术解决滞留问题。本例患者磁控胶囊内镜滞留在 食管中上段诊断明确。因为心脏增大压迫食管导致食管狭窄从而发生磁控胶囊 内镜滞留的情况少有报道。异物滞留在食管中上段容易引起患者明显不适感, 如食管压迫感、胸痛以及呼吸困难等,给患者造成极大的心理负担。因此,不 同于磁控胶囊内镜滞留在小肠,食管滞留更需要得到及时、有效的处理。

通过对该病例的诊治,我们认识到:在临床工作中,我们需要严格掌握磁控胶囊内镜检查的适应症及禁忌症,尽量规避所有能导致磁控胶囊内镜嵌顿或滞留的情况。结合该例患者出现的情况,我们今后在进行磁控胶囊内镜检查前,应尽可能利用影像学检查或探路胶囊评估胃肠道的通畅性[16],尽量降低磁控胶囊内镜发生滞留的风险;如果发生磁控胶囊内镜嵌顿或滞留,我们应立即采取合适的方法尽早将磁控胶囊内镜取出,尽量减少对患者的损伤。

- [1] Geropoulos G, Aquilina J, Kakos C, Anestiadou E, Giannis D. Magnetically Controlled Capsule Endoscopy Versus Conventional Gastroscopy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis [J]. J Clin Gastroenterol, 2021, 55(7): 577-585.
- [2] Liao Z, Hou X, Lin-Hu E Q, Sheng J Q, Ge Z Z, Jiang B, Hou X H, Liu J Y, Li Z, Huang Q Y, Zhao X J, Li N, Gao Y J, Zhang Y, Zhou J Q, Wang X Y, Liu J, Xie X P, Yang C M, Liu H L, Sun X T, Zou W B, Li Z S. Accuracy of Magnetically Controlled Capsule Endoscopy, Compared With Conventional Gastroscopy, in Detection of Gastric Diseases [J]. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2016, 14(9): 1266-1273.
- [3] Bhattarai M, Bansal P, Khan Y. Longest duration of retention of video capsule: A case report and literature review [J]. World J Gastrointest Endosc, 2013, 5(7): 352-355.
- [4] Liao Z, Gao R, Xu C, Li Z S. Indications and detection, completion, and retention rates of small-bowel capsule endoscopy: a systematic review [J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2010, 71(2): 280-286.
- [5] Rezapour M, Amadi C, Gerson L B. Retention associated with video capsule endoscopy: systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2017, 85(6): 1157-1168.
- [6] Kim S H, Lim Y J, Park J, Shim K N, Yang D H, Chun J, Kim J S, Lee H S, Chun H J. Changes in performance of small bowel capsule endoscopy based on nationwide data from a Korean Capsule Endoscopy Registry [J]. Korean J Intern Med, 2020, 35(4): 889-896.
- [7] Höög C M, Bark L, Arkani J, Gorsetman J, Broström O, Sjöqvist U. Capsule retentions and incomplete capsule endoscopy examinations: an analysis of 2300 examinations [J]. Gastroenterol Res Pract, 2012, 2012, 518718.
- [8] Pasha S F, Pennazio M, Rondonotti E, Wolf D, Buras M R, Albert J G, Cohen S A, Cotter J, D'Haens G, Eliakim R, Rubin D T, Leighton J A. Capsule Retention

- in Crohn's Disease: A Meta-analysis [J]. Inflamm Bowel Dis, 2020, 26(1): 33-42.
- [9] Jiang X, Qiu X O, Li Z, Pan J, Peng C, Zuo X L, Liao Z, Li Z S. Small-sized versus standard magnetic capsule endoscopy in adults: a two-center, double-blinded randomized controlled trial [J]. Endoscopy, 2022,35820437.
- [10] Gurvits G E, Tan A, Volkov D. Video capsule endoscopy and CT enterography in diagnosing adult hypertrophic pyloric stenosis [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2013, 19(37): 6292-6295.
- [11] Kim S, Bae S S, Chu H J, Park J H, Kyung G C, An H D, Kim K, Gang E G. Capsule Endoscopy with Retention of the Capsule in a Duodenal Diverticulum: A Case Report [J]. Korean J Gastroenterol, 2016, 67(4): 207-211.
- [12] Hale M F, Sidhu R, McAlindon M E. Capsule endoscopy: current practice and future directions [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2014, 20(24): 7752-7759.
- [13] Sawai K, Goi T, Takegawa Y, Ozaki Y, Taguchi S, Kurebayashi H, Suto H. Acute Small Bowel Perforation Caused by Obstruction of a Novel Tag-Less Agile(TM) Patency Capsule [J]. Case Rep Gastroenterol, 2018, 12(2): 337-343.
- [14] Gao Y, Xin L, Wang Y X, Dong Y H, Liao Z, Li Z S, Du Y Q. Double-balloon enteroscopy for retrieving retained small-bowel video capsule endoscopes: a systematic review [J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2020, 55(1): 105-113.
- [15] Han Z, Qiao W, Ai X, Li A, Chen Z, Zhang J, Wan T, Feng X, Liu S, Zhi F. Risk factors for surgery in patients with retention of endoscopic capsule [J]. Scand J Gastroenterol, 2018, 53(1): 107-113.
- [16] Chen H, Zhang Z, Zhang M, Wang D, Jia M, Feng B. Capsule endoscopy with retention of 4 years: A case report [J]. Int J Surg Case Rep, 2022, 95, 107197.